COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1957



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HEALTH AND HOUSING COITTITEE

at 31st December 1957

Chairman:

Councillor G.A. Peacey

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M.A. Griffin

Councillors: C. Armstrong, G.W.Glover, R.H.E.Glover, J.F.Kemp,

L.A.Robinson, Mrs. V.M.Smith and J.R.Willn.

Ex-officio: Councillor A.H. Moore (Chairman of the Council)

Councillor A. Clarke (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical:

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health (part-time)

Public Health Inspectors:

- H. Hunter, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Chief Public Health Inspector E.H. Roberts, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector to 16th June, 1957.
- D. Allen, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector
- J. Forrest, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector from 2nd September, 1957.

Clerical Staff:

W.K.B. Tracey to 27th April, 1957.

Mrs. E.A. Stokhof - part-time from 11th March, 1957; whole time from 1st May, 1957.

Rodent Operator: T. Grew

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Coalville.

To: The Coalville Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1957.

The Report follows the general lines indicated in Circular 1/58, dated 13th January, 1958, from the Ministry of Health.

I am indebted to your Surveyor and Water Engineer for information supplied respecting water supplies, sewerage and public cleansing, incorporated in this Report.

I would thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council, for your continued courtesy and consideration, and it gives me particular pleasure to express once more my thanks to all the members of the staff of my Department for their help throughout another year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

Andrew Hamilton

June, 1958.



SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) Population (1951 census) Population (est. middle 1957) Number of inhabited houses (end 1957) Rateable value (1957) Estimated product of 1d rate (1957)	6,511 25,739 26,120 7,914 £234,379 £915
VITAL STATISTICS	
Live Births:	

Live Births:			
	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate Illegitimate	200	182 _4	382 7
	203	186	389
	-	Branta-turne-sub	December and Long
Crude Birth Rate Adjusted Birth Rate)	14:8 per 14:3 "	1,000 population
(Adjusted Birth Rate England and Wales l		14.7 "	" ")

Still Births:

	14.	r,	10 tal.
Legitimate Illegitimate	2	40	6
	2	4	6

Crude Still Birth Rate 15.2 per 1,000 total (live and still)births

Adjusted Still Birth Rate	14.7	П	П	11	П
(Adjusted " " 1956	21:5	11	II	11	11)
	22.4	П	П	П	11

Deaths:

			P1.		Γ .		100a1.
			126	כ	L02		228
Crude :	Death	Rate		8.7	per	1,000	population

Crude Death Rate	8.7	per	T,000	population
Adjusted Death Rate	10.1	11	11	tī .
(Adjusted Death Rate 1956	11.7	11	11	11
England and Wales	11.5	Ħ	Ħ	TT.

Maternal Ibrtality

Total Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births 0 England and Walcs, 1957

.47

Infantile Mortality

	M_{ullet}	F.	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	6	5	11_0
	6	5	11

Infantile mortality rate 28.0 per 1,000 live births " (1956) 25.2 " " " " " " England and Wales 1957 23.0 " " " " " Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 28.7 Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 0

Neo-Natal Mortality - Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks

	M_{ullet}^{\cdot}	F.	Total
Legitimate Illegitimate	5 0	40	9
	5	4	9
	****	Section 2	

Death rate of Infants under 4 weeks 23:0 per 1,000 live births II II II II II II II (1956) 22.7 " " " " " " " " " England and Wales 1957



SECTION B

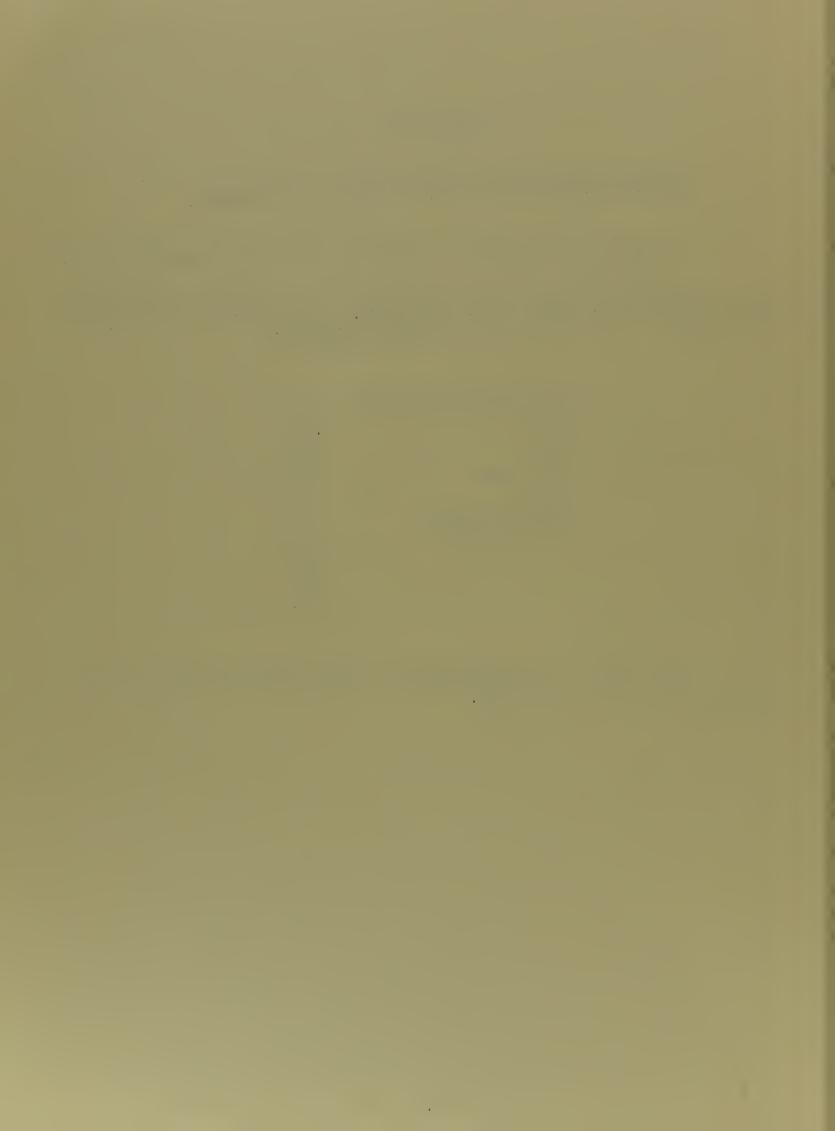
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A review of the above was given in a previous Annual Report.

Laboratory facilities continue to be available at the Public Health Laboratory, Groby Road, Leicester. During 1957, the following examinations were carried out for your authority:-

Throat and nose swabs	1
Faeces and urine	453
Sputa	55
Milk	185
Ice-Cream	20
Water	25
Whooping Cough	14
Miscellaneous	59
	812

No action was taken during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.



SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUISTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply for the area is obtained from the new red sandstone measures overlying the coal measures, water being pumped from boreholes and pit shafts sunk into and through these measures respectively. These public supplies are situated at Broom Leys Pumping Station, Holly Hayes Pumping Station, Whitwick Colliery and Ellistown Colliery, and all water from these sources is chlorinated, the Ellistown and Whitwick Colliery supplies also being filtered.

The average daily output from these sources during the year was:-

Broom Leys			188,556 gallons
Holly Hayes		• • •	285,696 gallons
Whitwick and	Ellistown		
	Collieries	• • •	386,567 gallons

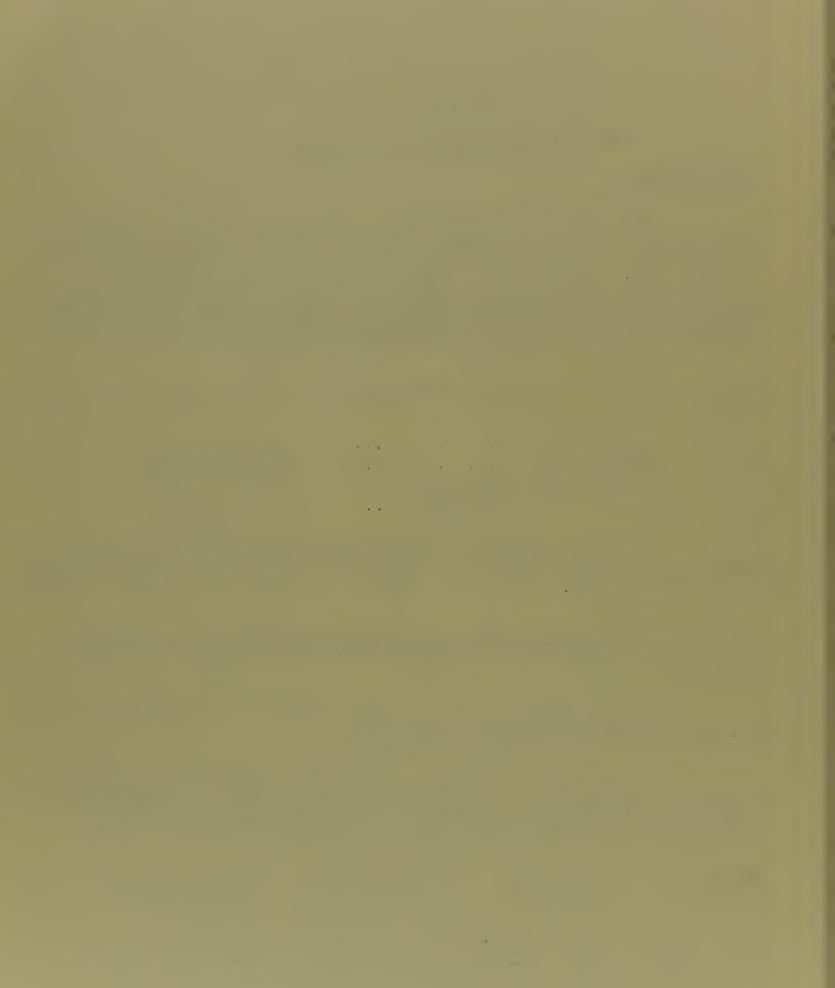
The total quantity of water pumped from the various sources during the year was 315,519,000 gallons an increase of 23,743,000 gallons compared with 1956.

42,810,000 gallons were supplied in bulk to Market Bosworth Rural District Council, an increase of 1,862,000 gallons on the 1956 figure.

Daily consumption for the Urban area for all purposes averaged 28.8 gallons per head of the population.

The required standard of purity for a public water supply was maintained during 1957. 9 samples of raw (untreated) water and 9 of treated water going into supply were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results:-

Whitwick Ellister Collies						Broom Leys Pumping Station		
Raw	Treat.	Raw -1	Treat.	Raw	Treat.	Raw -3	Treat.	
+2		+2						



7,890 houses in the area have a water supply direct from the public mains, and 24 houses, including some outlying farms, still have to rely on wells or springs.

During the year 13 houses were provided with a mains supply of water and the walls formerly in use were closed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The effects of mining subsidence have been felt in Ashburton Road, where overflowing has occurred owing to accumulation of silt in the subsided length of 15 inch sewer. The removal of this silt (mainly coal slack) amounting to several tons and the construction of a connecting link with an old 9 inch sewer has alleviated the trouble for the time being.

At Grange Road, conditions have rapidly become worse, frequent bursts having occurred in the 15 inch sewer. The position is being closely watched with a view to preferring a claim against the National Coal Board for the reconstruction of part of this sewer, or alternative means of disposal of sewage from houses in the immediate vicinity.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Public cleansing and scavenging are under the control of your Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for the information. These services are provided for the whole of the area. Six motor refuse collection vehicles are employed for this purpose.

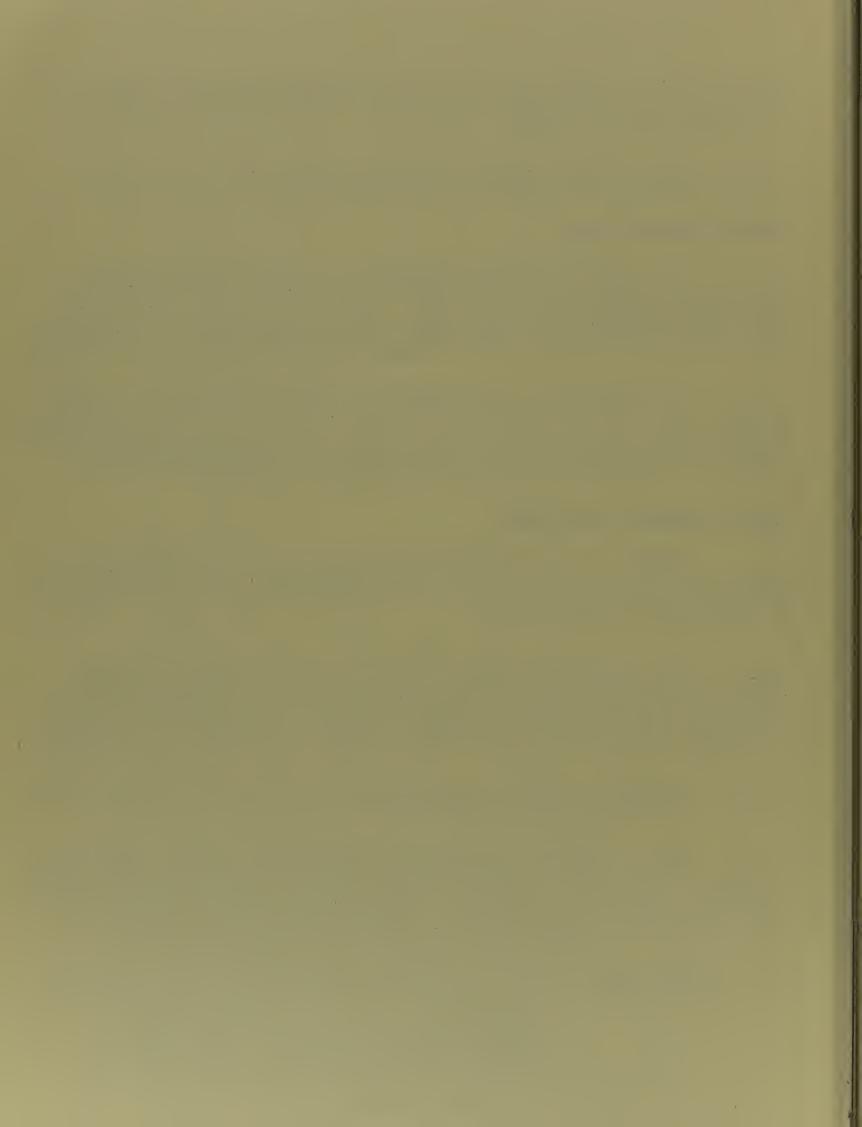
Over the greater part of the year the collection of domestic refuse took place at approximately 9 day intervals, although following holiday periods and during inclement weather the collections were not so frequent. Pail closets were emptied weekly. The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Silver Street, Whitwick and Ashby Road, Coalville.

A separate weekly collection of waste paper and cardboard salvage is made from shops, factories and offices.

The collection and disposal of trade refuse is also carried out by your Council. In the cases of properties with a rateable value of £75 or under, I free bin is allowed per week, and for properties over £75 rateable value, 2 free bins per week. All additional bins are charged at 6d each, quantities in excess being charged on a "cost plus" basis.

The amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was estimated as:-

Dustbins 12,522 tons
Ashpits, middens and pails 390 tons
liarket 113 tons



SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following tables show the total notifications after correction under age groups.

NOTIFICATIONS

Age	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Pa	ute ra- tic	No:	n	lieas	cles	Dipl	nth	Dys		cocc	ngo- eal ection
	M	F	M	F	И	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F
Under -1 year			4	5			1		2	7					1	
1 - 2 yrs			6	2	2	1			19	28					1	
2 - 3 yrs				2					24	27						
3-4 yrs			5	5					33	31						
4-5 yrs	5	1	3	6				1	29	33						
5-9 yrs	3	5	2	11	2				140	143					1	
10-14 yrs	1			1			1		5	6						
15-24 yrs																
25 and over																
Total	9	6	20	32	4	1	2	1	252	275					3	
	1	.5	52	2	5		3		527	7					3	

/Notifications cont'd.



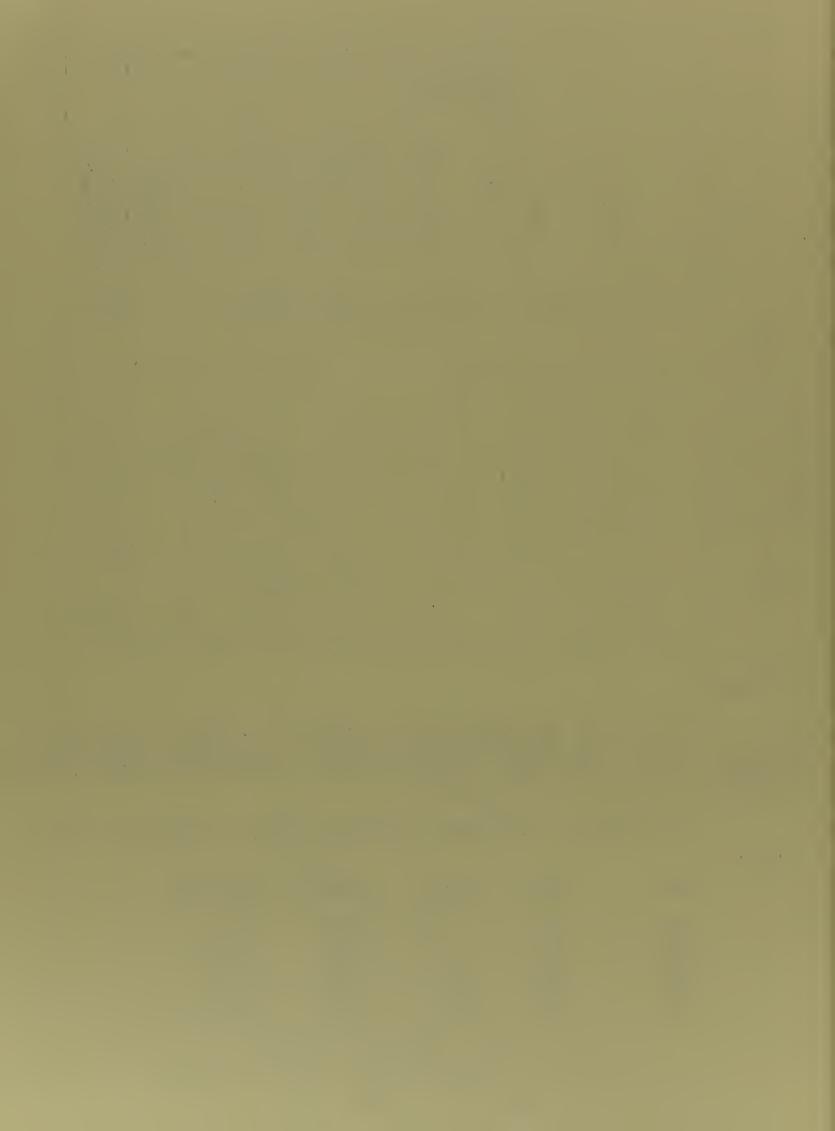
					Acu Enc iti	tc cp s	ha.	1-			1								
Age	() 	- Acuso Promonia		XOQ1-LSMC	Infective		Post	Infections	Enteric or	Typhoid Fevo	Paratyphoid	Fovers		rysiperas	Food	Poisoning	Pucrperal Pyroxie	Opthalmia	Neonatorium
	M	F	M	F	Pa	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	₹
Under 5 years	2	1																	
5 - 14	3	1																	
15 - 44	3	2																	
45 - 64	9	5			•								1	1					
65 & over	3	2																	
Total	20	11											1	1					
	3	1											2						

DIPHTHERIA

According to the return sent annually by Dr. Gibson, County Medical Officer of Health, the number of children immunised during the year was as follows:- Under 5 years 324, 5 to 14 years 15, a total of 339 whilst boosting injections were given to 254 children.

The following table shows the numbers immunised during the past 5 years.

Year	-4	5-14	Total	Boosters
1953	300	4	304	336
1954	289	9	298	268
1955	290	12	302	240
1956	296	8	304.	234
1957	324	15	339	254.



There is a small but welcome increase in the numbers of those immunised for the first time and in the numbers receiving "boosting" injections. Once more, one wishes to stress the importance of all children being immunised against diphtheria. Later in this Report, a good deal is said about poliomyelitis which is so much in the public eye at present. But diphtheria is just as dangerous and just as deserving of all the attention we can pay to its prevention. It is a killing and disabling disease, make no mistake about that, and unless the germ responsible has changed its habits for the better, immunisation is the only answer.

POLIONYELITIS

During the last four months of the year we were beset by a small outbreak of poliomyclitis. 12 cases were notified, but of those 8 only were confirmed, five of them paralytic and 3 non-paralytic, and fortunately there were no deaths. The ages of the patients varied from 5 months to 10 years, three of the paralytic cases occurring in children between one and two years. In the course of our investigations 280 contacts were dealt with, and 38 carriers of the virus were found, a small number of whom were contacts of carriers but not, apparently, contacts of actual cases. No connection at all was established between any of the cases. In all, about 420 specimens of faeces were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory in Leicester, and I wish to thank Dr. and Mrs. Mair of the Laboratory for their great help in carrying out the examinations. This number, of course, includes repeat specimens.

As a general measure, close contacts of notified cases were excluded from school for three weeks, and while it was originally intended to exclude carriers until they were reported negative, doubts were gradually raised in our minds as to whether this was actually necessary. Some carriers gave only one positive specimen and were clear in about two weeks from the notification of the case of which they were a contact, but, on the other hand, some remained carriers — or, at any rate continued to excrete the virus — for 6, 7, 8 and in one instance 10 weeks. 6 weeks appeared to be a fair average of the duration of the carrier state so far as we know it. In the end, it was felt that we were justified in allowing even positive excreters to go back to school after they had been excluded for 4 weeks, and no harmful effects appeared to result from this step.

I think one must assume that, in view of the number of carriers discovered, the actual number of cases must have been quite in excess of the number which came to our notice, the likelihood being that there were many abortive cases - a short minor illness or upset, which probably passed for a cold or something more or less innocuous, leaving no harmful effects.

Considerable anxiety existed amongst parents, as one can wall understand. We found that parents of contacts were more than ready to



co-operate with us in our investigations, and only one parent refused to continue to provide us with specimens although two members of the family were known carriers.

During the year, vaccine for poliomyelitis inoculations became available to general practitioners, but its use was to be confined to children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. So far as I am aware, all the general practitioners in your area took part, and although I believe that the response on the part of parents was good, I have no knowledge of the actual numbers vaccinated. It is safe to forecast that, once increased supplies of the vaccine are available, and vaccination is offered to all children, the soil in Coalville being well prepared through experience, the response will be immediate and considerable.

In thinking about poliomyelitis it is necessary to view it in its proper perspective. It is a dangerous disease, of course, and sometimes a spectacular one, but no more dangerous than whooping cough or diphtheria, whilst road accidents kill and maim many more people than does "polio".

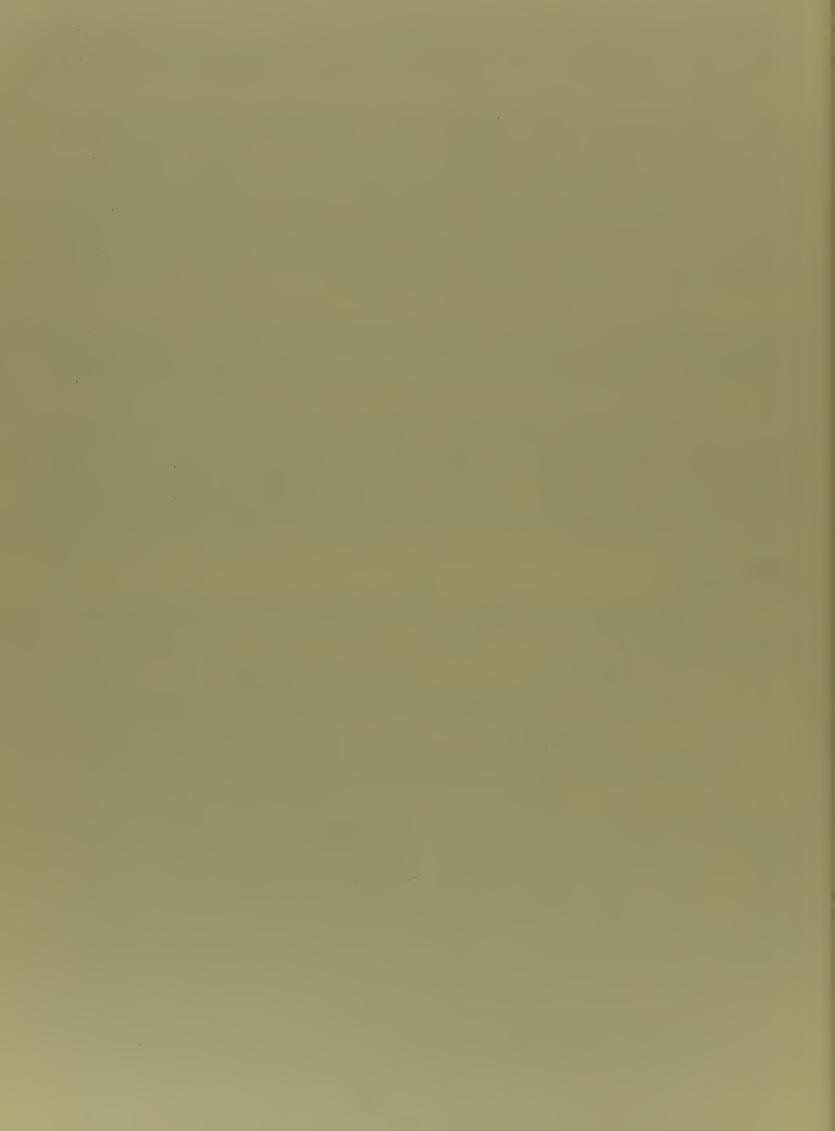
The greatest single step, apart from vaccination, that anyone can take in preventing poliomyelitis, is to make sure that the hands are carefully washed before eating and ALWAYS after using the toilet. The germs are excreted in the motion, and it is easy to see how hands may convey them to the mouth and so into the body. Whilst this advice applies to us all, it is especially applicable to all who are handling food in any way at all.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and deaths from the disease during the year :

	New Cases							Deaths					
Age	Resp. Mening & C.N.			,		Resp.		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other			
	M.	F.	М.	F.	14.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	
Under 5						_							
5-14													
15-24					1								
25-44	4						1						
45-64	1					1	1					1	
65 & over													
Total	5				1	1	2					1	

The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis is .19 per 1,000 of the population, compared with that for England and Wales - .095.



In my last Report, reference was made to the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to Coalville, and it was stated that 3,577 miniatures were taken. Mr. Lee, the Organising Secretary, informed me during the year that two active cases of tuberculosis were discovered, a figure which is well below the national average of 1.2 per thousand.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

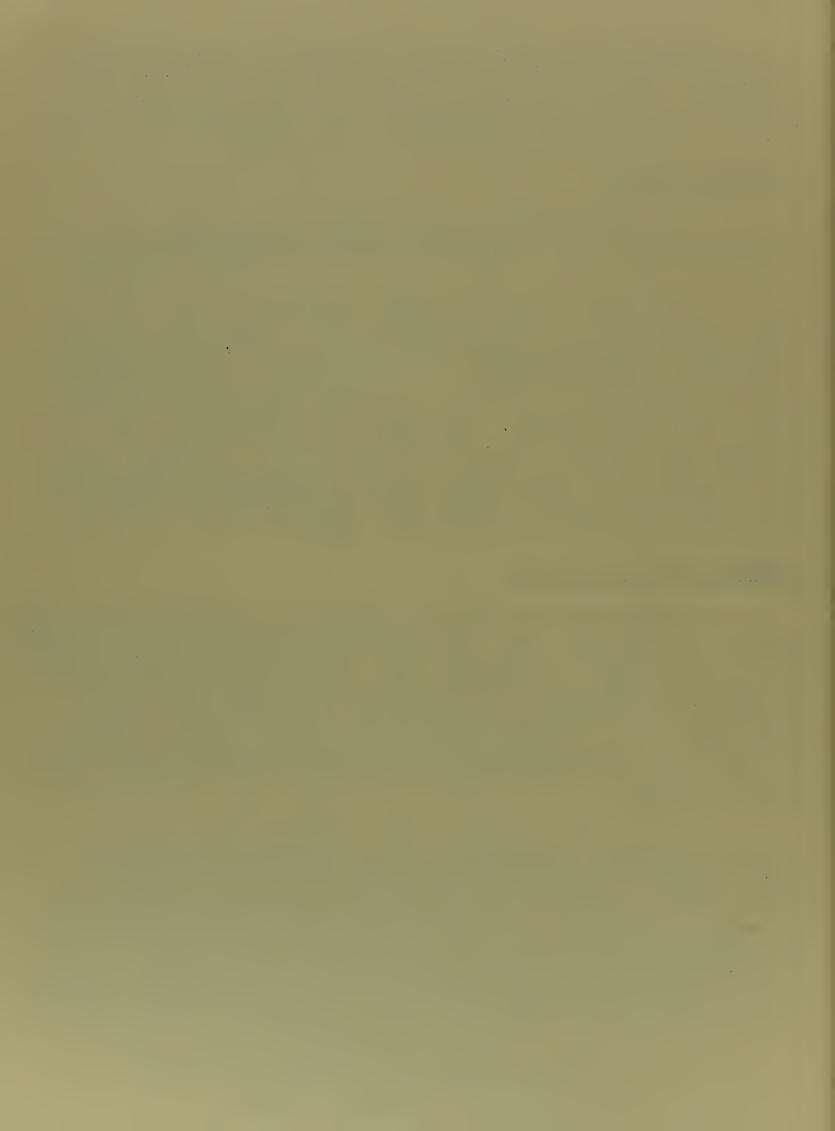
The deaths of 11 babies under one year were recorded, the infantile mortality rate being 28 per 1,000 live births, higher than the rate for last year and also higher than the rate for England and Wales.

9 of the deaths were of infants less than four weeks old - as a matter of fact, these were all of children up to 10 days old. The rate in this instance was 23, slightly higher than last year, and substantially higher than the figure for England and Wales (16.5). These are disappointing results, difficult to explain. Prematurity and congenital malformations account for all but three of the deaths, and these are causes which always are prominent with us. The former is presumably capable of improvement with vigilant ante-natal care, but cannot be entirely avoided, but it is difficult to envisage any steps that can be taken with respect to the prevention of abnormalities in foetal development. I suppose one may as well hope to ensure the colour of a new baby's hair as to ensure that it will be free from congenital abnormality.

MATERNITY UNIT ACCOMMODATION

It will be observed that the total number of births, live and still, is 395. Of this number, 205 births actually took place in the Urban District, which means that 190 Coalville babies were born outside the area. In 1956, the last year in which the privately owned nursing home in London Road was in commission, 301 births properly attributable to Coalville took place in Coalville, and 95 Coalville babies were born outside Coalville. In other words, since the closing down of the local maternity facilities, 95 more Coalville babies were born outside the district in 1957 than in 1956. These figures lend weight to the demand for the provision of maternity accommodation in Coalville.

In July 1957, the Leicestershire and Rutland Local Medical Committee, received a letter from Dr. Ramsay, the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, referring to the question of the provision of hospital services generally in Coalville, and suggesting that the needs of the area might be met if a maternity unit alone were provided, and stating that it might be possible to instal such a unit at Markfield Hospital. The views of the Committee were invited. The Local Medical Committee referred the question to the local practitioners, who had previously privately discussed the matter and had come to certain conclusions.



A meeting was arranged between Dr. Ramsay and the Local practitioners, and this took place in August. A full discussion took place during which the feasibility of adapting some suitable building in Coalville was raised. Dr. Ramsay was understood to say that the proposal to provide beds at Markfield Hospital had not then been actively discussed by the appropriate committee of the Board, and he pointed out some of the difficulties. The doctors felt that there was real substance in the allegations of inconvenience to patients and relatives if accommodation were provided at Markfield, and that they themselves would be involved in considerable waste of time in travelling to and from Markfield, and indeed some of them would not be prepared to do so.

If it is necessary for 200 Coalville babies to be born outside the area every year, the case for the provision of a maternity unit in Coalville looks pretty strong. At the end of the year, no decision appeared to have been reached by the Board.

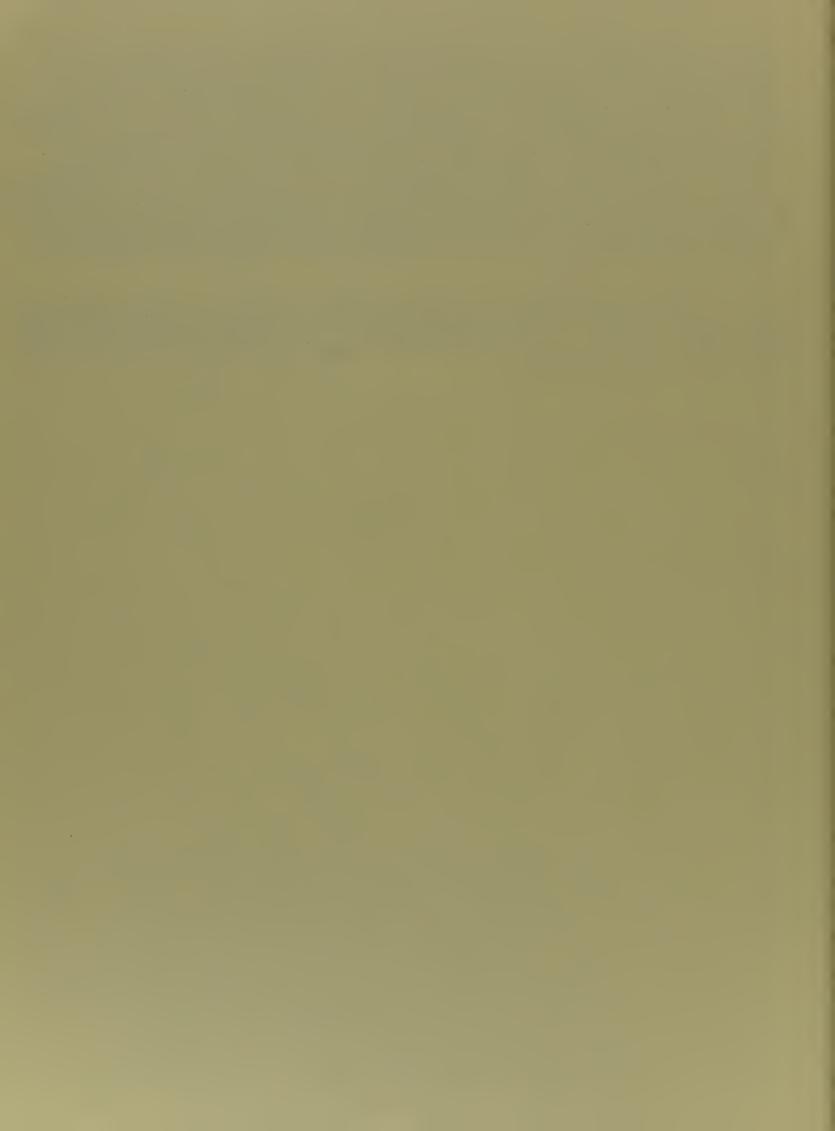
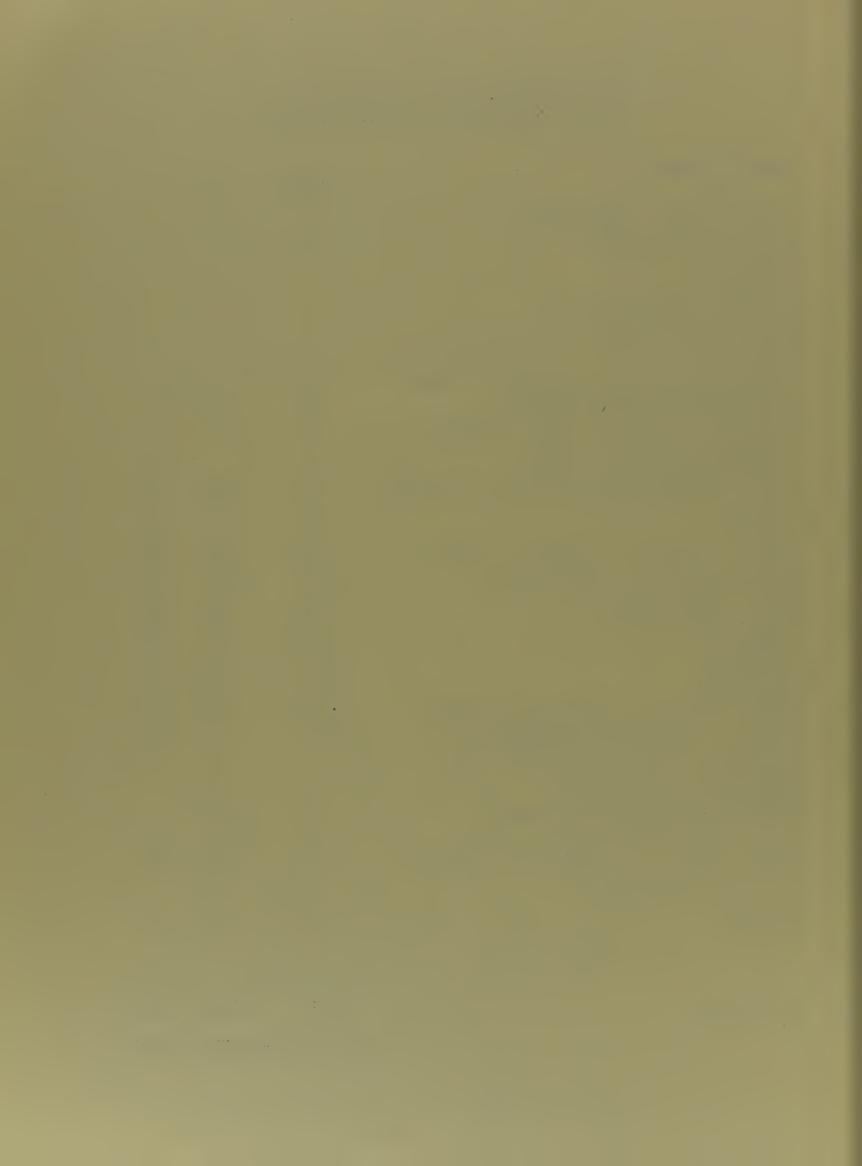


Table showing causes of Deaths and sex distribution of Deaths in 1957.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	$\underline{ ext{M}}$	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory Tuberculosis, other Syphilitic disease Diphtheria Whooping Cough Meningococcal infections Acute Poliomyclitis Measles	2 1	2	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases Malignant neoplasm, stomach Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus Malignant neoplasm, breast Halignant neoplasm, uterus	1 8 6 3	1 3 6	5 3
Other malignant and lymphatic neorlasms Leukaemia, alcukaemia Diabetes	22 1 3	13	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system Coronary disease, angina Hypertension with heart disease	36 23 2	15 17	2 <u>1</u> 6 2
Other heart discase Other circulatory discase Influenza Pneumonia	33 11 2 6	16 3 1 3	17 8 1 3 1
Bronchitis Other diseases of respiratory system Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	13 2 1	10 1	3 1 1
Nephritis and nephrosis Hyperplasia of prostate Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1 2	1 2	,
Congenital malformations Other defined and ill-defined diseases Motor vehicle accidents	7 35	1 25	10
All other accidents Suicide Homicide and operations of war	3	1	2
ALL CAUSES	228	126	102



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Coalville Urban District Council.

IIr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have once again the honour to present my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the past year.

However much has been achieved there is much more still to be done. Fuch of it cannot be effective without the support of the general public.

No amount of legislation will produce a healthy state, for a law is not good unless it has the backing of the majority of the people. For instance, the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations do quite often produce premises which are perfect in almost every detail. They have all the facilities, they have all the equipment but we wonder sometimes whether this is really appreciated and if the public even notice the improvements. We have no real means of assessing whether they do or whether they don't. It is always felt however that if a shopkeeper could be certain of increased goodwill from his customers he would be even more ready to effect improvements.

The body of my report gives some idea of the work done by your Inspectors during the year. In June we lost the services of Mr. E.H. Roberts who resigned to take up an appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector to the Seisdon Rural District Council. I am very appreciative of the excellent work he did in the town and wish him well in his new appointment. In September we were fortunate in being able to appoint Mr. J. Forrest from the Oxford County Borough Council in his place. To him and Nr. Allen, your other additional Public Health Inspector and to Mrs. Stokhof your Clerk-Typist I say a sincere thank you for their continued efforts. It is only by good team work in a department that anything worthwhile can be done.

My thanks are also due to Doctor Hamilton and to the members and officials of the Council for their continued co-operation and interest.

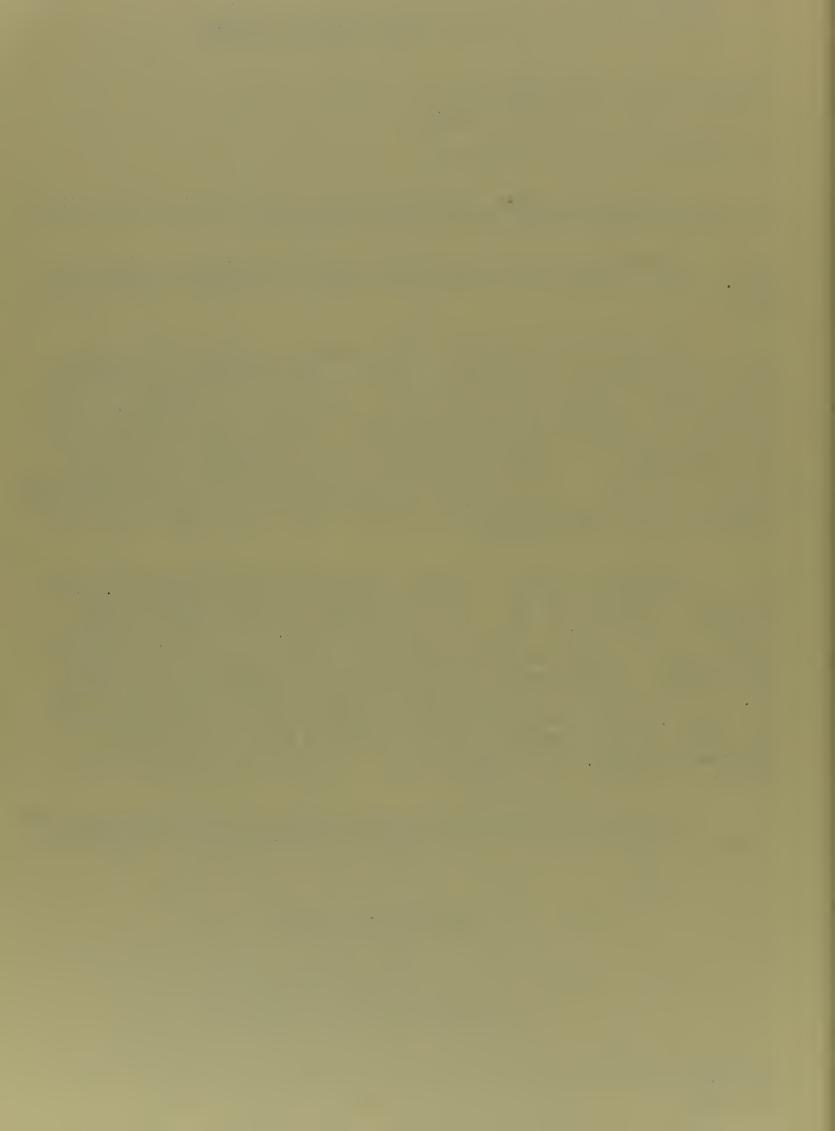
I am,

Your obedient servant,

Chief Public Herlth Inspector:

Willen G-

Municipal Offices, Coalville. June 1958.



SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1957 was made up as follows:-

8989 - water closets

- privies in sewered areas

25 - privies in areas at present unsewered

8 - pails in sewered areas

93 - pails in areas at present unsewered

5 - middens in sewered areas

15 - middens in areas at present unsewered 6 - dry ashpits

4 - chemical closets in sowered areas

15 - chemical closets in areas at present unsewered

During the year the total number of privies in your area was reduced by 3 and pail closets by 16. These reductions were brought about by conversions, demolitions and the change over to chemical closets in four cases.

Table showing the reduction in the number of pails and privies in the District since 1946

At 31st Dec	Scwered Privies	areas Pails	Unscwered areas Privies Pails
1946	94	94	136 154
1947	8 8	94	135 156
1948	153	100	46 151
1949	139	88	42 137
1950	122	74	36 125
1951	71	60	36 122
1952	27	39	34 121
1953	25	27	34 120
1954	14	9	34 117
1955	12	8	28 113
1956	7	7	28 110
1957	7	8	25 93

As previously reported, the Council have adopted Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936 and have undertaken to supply and maintain dustbins for the reception of house refuse. The annual charge is now 7/6d ner bin.

The scheme has been in operation since April, 1951 and the following table shows the progress made.



New issues during 1957	388
Replacements during 1957	44
Total number of bins issued	3083
Total number of replacements	323

Total number of complaints received -

" notices served:

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The particulars given below are for all purposes, including those given elsewhere in this Report, with the exception of rodent extermination.

172

721

22

160

689

7,024

" " notices served:		
(a) formal (b) informal	66 246	
" notices complied with:-		
(a) formal (b) informal	72 203	
Inspections in connection with :-		
Dwellinghouses Verminous and dirty premises Drainage works Tents, vans and sheds Water supplies Smoke observations Outworkers, workshops etc. Shops Keeping of animals x Rodent control Hefuse storage, collection and	2534 21 870 149 42 17 25 8 14 52	
disposal	443 15	
Schools Slaughterhouse and meat inspection	1242	

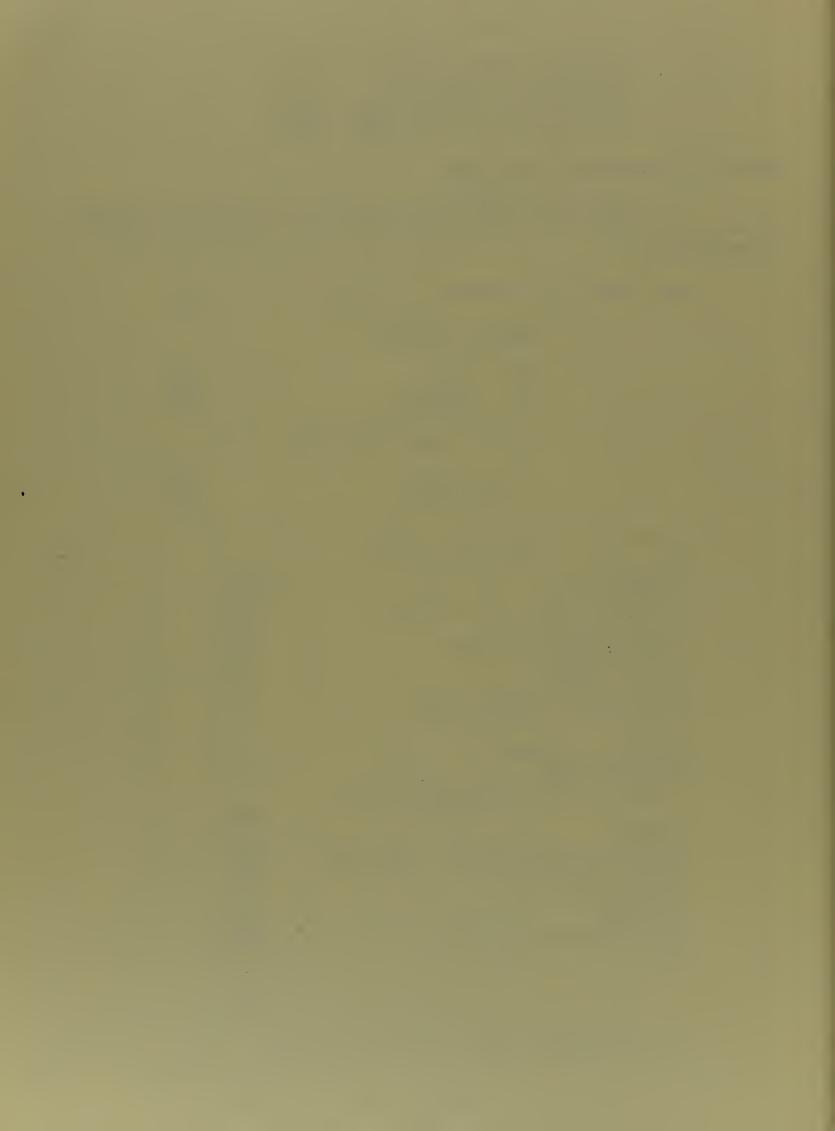
x Not including visits by Rodent Operator

Other food premises

Miscellaneous Inspections

Bak ehous es

Dairies



Additional work was carried out as under :-

Milk samples for T.B. examination	73
" " " Br. Abortus "	86
" (Methylene Blue and/or	
Phosphatase test)	159
Ice Cream Samples	20
Water samples by Public Health Inspectors	7
Specimens collected (Food poisoning,	•
poliomyelitis contacts etc)	423
Swabs taken from crockery, beer glasses,	, ,
working surfaces etc	44
Samples of brine collected	10

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables:-

PRELIMINARY	Housing	Others
Outstanding on 1st January Issued during year Complied with during year Statutory action necessary Outstanding on 31st December	122` 131 84 - 169	76 115 129 66 62
STATUTORY		
Outstanding on 1st January Issued during year Complied with during year Outstanding on 31st December	- - -	26 66 72 20

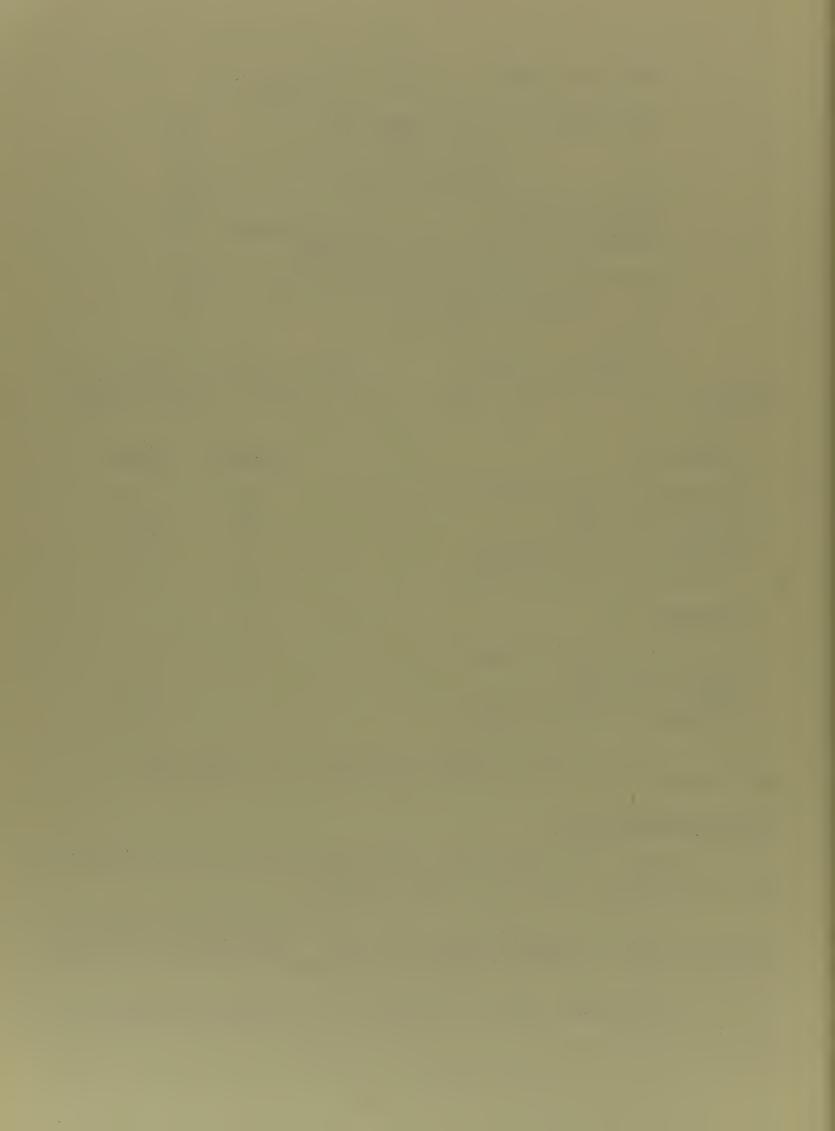
In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is now only one common lodging house in your district and this is situated in the City of Dan, Whitwick.

30 beds are provided for male lodgers only but the house has never been full to capacity during the year. The occupants are mainly regulars, there being few if any casual lodgers.

The premises are in poor condition and have been criticised in previous reports.



TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

During the year nine licences were issued authorising the use of moveable dwellings on eight different sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These premises were maintained in fair condition.

In addition to the nine licenced caravans we have had as many as 30 unlicenced vans stationed in the town. The majority of these have been on Central Field and in spite of warnings both to the owner of the field and the occupants of the caravans no real progress was made. It would appear that more drastic action will be needed before any solution is found.

We are in the unfortunate position of not being able to refer these people to a licenced site, as the ones within a reasonable distance of the town seem to be fully occupied. Until such sites are available the problem is bound to continue with inconvenience to everyone concerned.

HOUSES LAT IN LODGINGS

One house has been let in lodgings during the year and has been inspected on frequent occasions. No case of overcrowding was found at these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in the area.

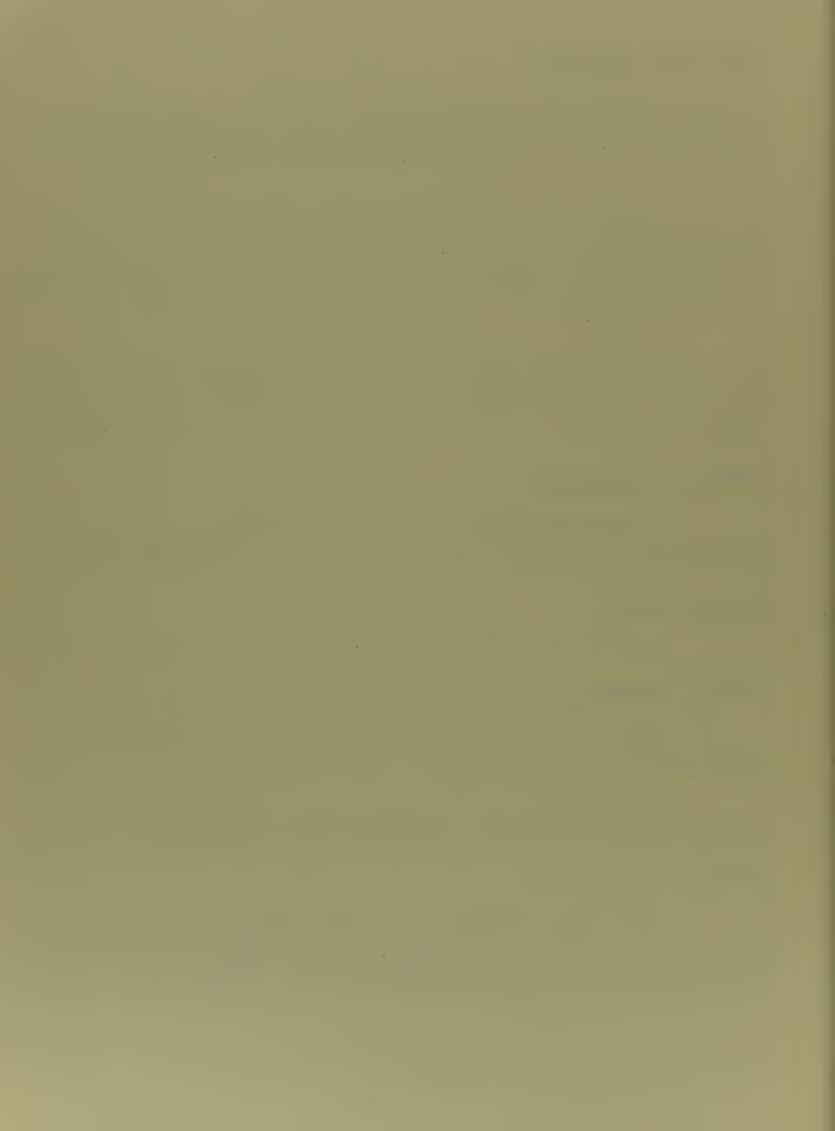
SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the area for public use. The Council's swimming baths are now open to the public throughout the year.

Daily tests of the water for chlorine residual and alkalinity were made and bacteriological examinations were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

The sanitary condition of the more modern schools in your area is satisfactory but in a few cases where the premises are old they leave something to be desired. One school in an unsewered part of the district still has conservancy type closet accommodation. During the year trough



closets were converted to wash down water closets at one school.

It was not necessary to close any schools on account of infectious disease nor was in any school disinfection carried out.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following tables are similar to those supplied to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and give details of inspections of factories and of defects found:-

TABLE	1				
			Number		,
		Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i)	Factories in Which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	18		
(ii)	Factorics not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	76	51	1	
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	6	. 7	-	
	Total	88	76	1	-

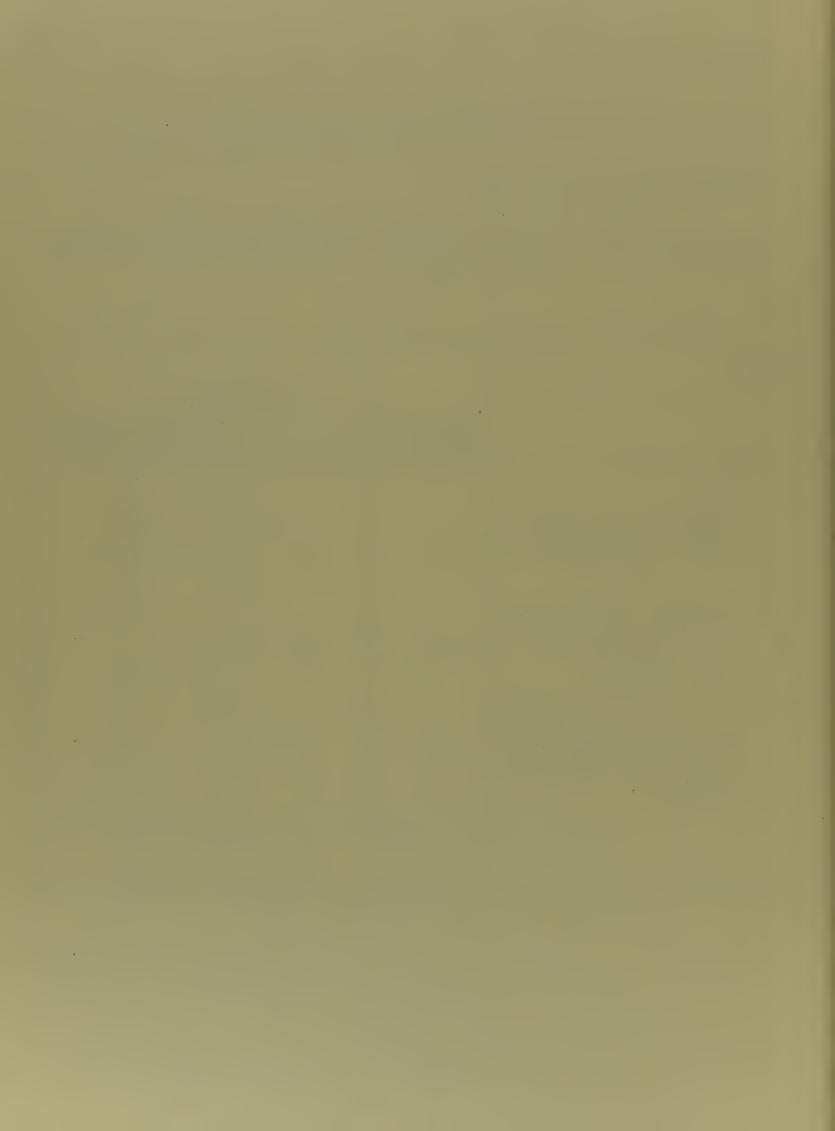


TABLE 2	Number of cases in which defects were found				
	Found	Remedied	Referre To H.M. Inspector	By H.i.	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	-		_	_	
Overcrowding (S2)	-	_	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (\$3)	_	-	-	_	
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	_	-	_	_	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6) Sanitary Conveniences (S7)	_	_	_	-	
(a) insufficient	_	_	_	1	
(b) unsuitable or defective	_	_		_	
(c) not separate for sexes	_	_	454	_	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1.	1	-	-	
Total	l	l		1	

The table shown hereunder relates to outworkers and is a copy of the one submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

	Sec	Section 110			Section 111	
	No. of Outworkers in August list. (Sec.110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	Wo. of instances of work in unwhole- some pramises	Notices served	Prosccutions
Wearing Making etc. Apparel	91	-	-	_	-	-
Umbrellas	2	_	-		-	-
Stuffed Toys	23	_	-			-
Total	116	-	_	-	-	-

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease in the homes of outworkers.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As reported last year the first appointed day for the purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956 was the 31st December, 1956.

We have therefore had a period of 12 months to measure the extent of the smoke problem in your area and again remind persons burning bituminous coal of the need to limit the emission of dark smoke.

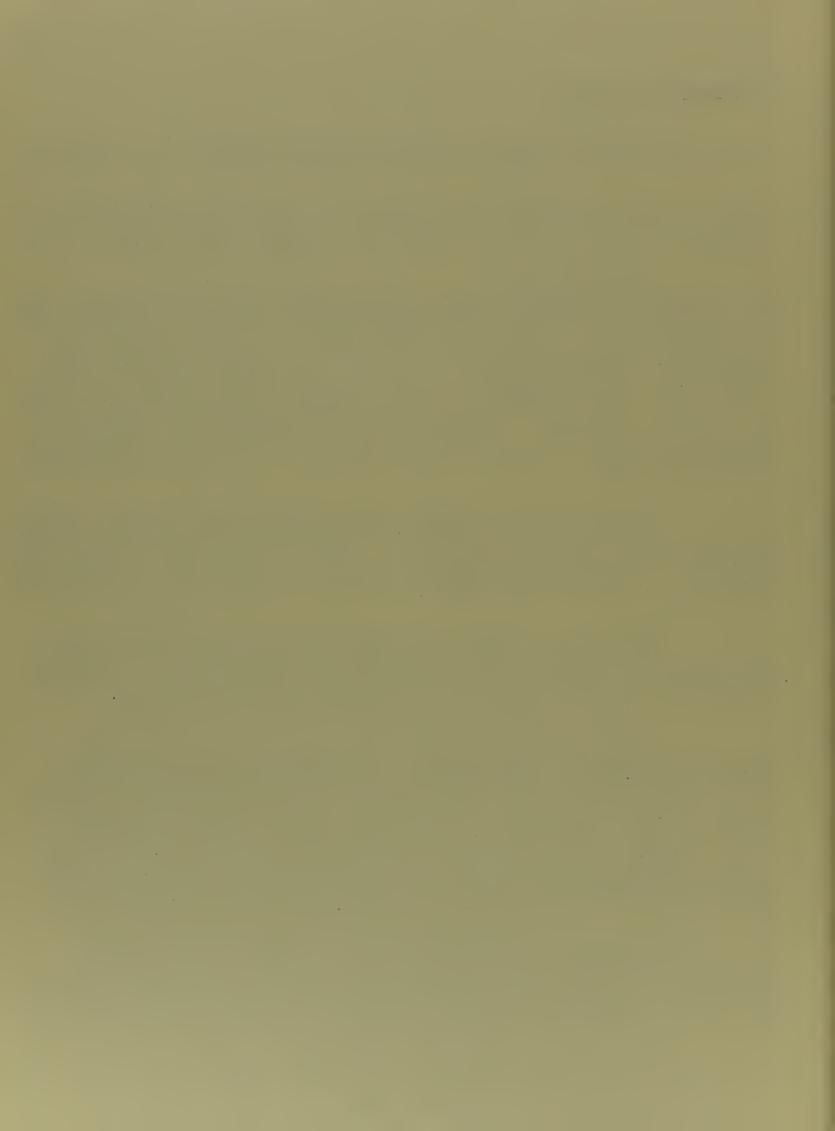
It would appear from our observations that there has been some reduction in the amount of smoke pollution from industrial chimneys. The new continuous kiln at one local brickworks is now fully operative and this has resulted in a great reduction in the number of beehive kilns being used. Whereas in past years some 13 or 14 were adding more than their fair share of pollution to the atmosphere, only one or two are now being fired. The question of what to do with these remaining kilns has not yet been finalised. There are only two alternatives. Either the use of this type of kiln must be discontinued or some form of mechanical stoking provided.

There are still a few hand fired Economic and Lancashire boilers in use at industrial establishments. These will continue to be a problem for the firing of furnace by hand can be and often is a very hit and miss business. Its success depends on a number of factors, many of these being outside the control of the stoker.

It has been estimated that there are 40,000 handfired boilers in the country and it has been authoritively stated that most of these will have to be converted to mechanical or oil firing within the next 7 years if they are to comply with the terms of the Clean Air Act.

A fireman is not a machine and he can only be expected to fire intermittently. Each firing is followed by a burst of volatile matter which comes out the chimney top as black smoke unless sufficient air is intimately mixed with this smoke in the furnace and the mixture is raised to such a temperature that it will ignite. This in practice rarely happens. There is either not enough air passing over the fire, or the volatiles get away before mixing or the temperature is not high enough for the mixture to burn. We have advocated side firing to keep up the temperature of the furnace but even that is not a complete cure.

The position is aggrevated where a stoker has other duties away from the boiler. In many such cases the fire goes down, the thickness of his fire bed is reduced and the temperature falls. With all the good will in the world he cannot help but make smoke when he



fires coal under such conditions. He can minimise the density of the smoke by a very, very gradual building up of the fire bed and the temperature but that takes time. As he has another job to do on goes a "load" of coal. The temperature drops even lower and out of the chimney comes such a cloud of smoke that the neighbourhood is obscured for quite a time. Oh, that some system could be evolved which would measure that smoke in pounds, shillings and pence. For that is really what it represents to the owners of the furnace. Pounds, shillings and pence pouring from the chimney top and in such a form as to be irrecoverable. The fireman is not entirely to blame. The management told him to do other jobs and it is their idea that the boiler should be handfired.

I am more than ever convinced that the only solution to the problem is the abolition of hand firing of coal and the installation of mechanical stoking. By such a method coal is fed continuously and evenly over the whole of the grate so that the smoke making products are given off at steady rate thus enabling them to be more easily consumed.

I ought once again to make some comment on the domestic smoke problems. By the adoption of the model byelaw, requiring the provision in new buildings of appliances used for heating or cooking to be such as are calculated to prevent the emission of smoke, a step has been made in the right direction. The price of smokeless fuel however still remains high and it is extremely difficult to persuade people to use it.

In connection with domestic smoke I think it proper to make some mention of smoke from greenhouses and garden bonfires. The former are subject to the same control as industrial buildings and a limit will be placed on the quantity of dark smoke they are allowed to emit. The obnoxious practice of banking up a greenhouse fire at night with coal slack will of necessity have to cease. Not only is this a contravention of the Clean Air Act by reason of the amount of dark smoke emitted but because such greenhouses are often in close proximity to dwellings it is a very great source of nuisance.

Greenhouse owners should therefore be reminded that action will be taken if they continue in this practice. They should in their own interests burn a smokeless fuel such as coke or adopt some other method of greenhouse heating.

The Act also allows for the control of bonfires. One appreciates that for many years local authority cleansing departments have had as their slogan "Burn your refuse and save your Rates", but



they have now come to the crossroads. From the public health point of view there is only one road they can take. And that is the road which leads to the removal of all rubbish (including garden rubbish). I know that cleansing officers will be placed in a difficult position by so doing but local authorities have got to face the fact that cleansing costs are bound to rise. It is their contribution towards the cost of clean air. If the householder cannot have a garden bonfire and because he lives in a smoke control area he cannot burn the rubbish in the kitchen grate then he must be assured that it will be removed with the more normal house refuse.

As yet no proposals have been formulated for the creation of any smoke control areas but this is a matter which might have consideration in the near future. At first glance it would appear an easy matter to designate the Greenhill Estate but with the majority of the tenants enjoying "concessionary coal" complications would arise. It is understood, however, that certain negotiations have taken place with the National Coal Board with the object of compensating miners who give up their concessionary coal in order to buy smokeless fuel.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

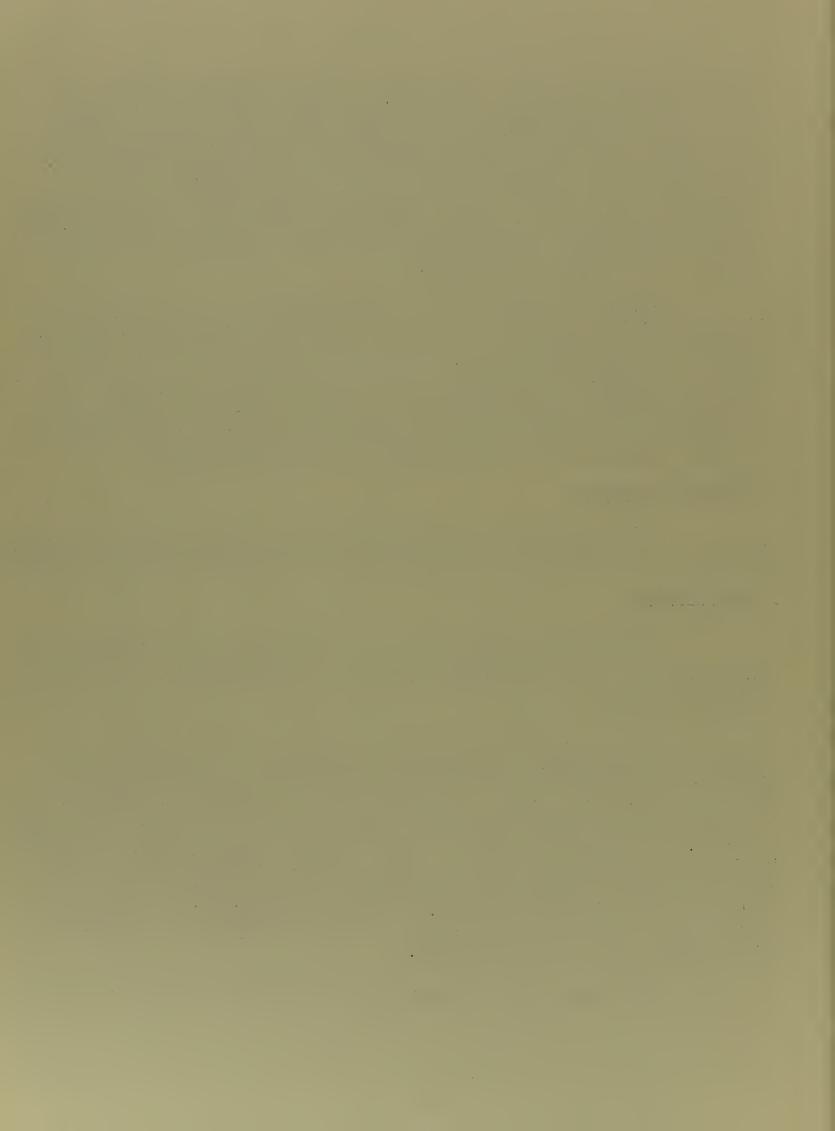
14 inspections of piggeries and stable premises were made during the year. No serious nuisances arose from the keeping of these animals.

RODENT CONTROL

A full time rodent operator is employed by your Authority and the district is systematically inspected for infestations. A charge of 5/- per hour plus the cost of the materials is made for the treatment of business premises.

Some increase was noted during the year in the number and extent of infestations. This increase appears to be common to other districts and one is at a loss to understand the reason. It may be that the increase in building in the more rural parts has disturbed these rodents in their natural homes and driven them to seek cover in the built up areas. Alternatively nature may be intent on preserving the balance in the animal kingdom. One is forced to the conclusion that rats and mice can never be completely exterminated and it is possible that it would be a bad thing if they were. If this assumption is correct then we can only hope to control them and ensure that they are confined to places where they do the least harm.

Your Authority's sewage farms, refuse tips and other properties



and the banks of streams and brook-courses in the area receive regular attention. Sewer treatments were carried out in March and September.

The following is a summary of the work done :-

No. of premises	treated for	rats	 273
No. of premises	treated for	mice	 56
Total number of	inspections	(including	
		survey).	 4811

There were no major rat infestations during the year.

SECTION D

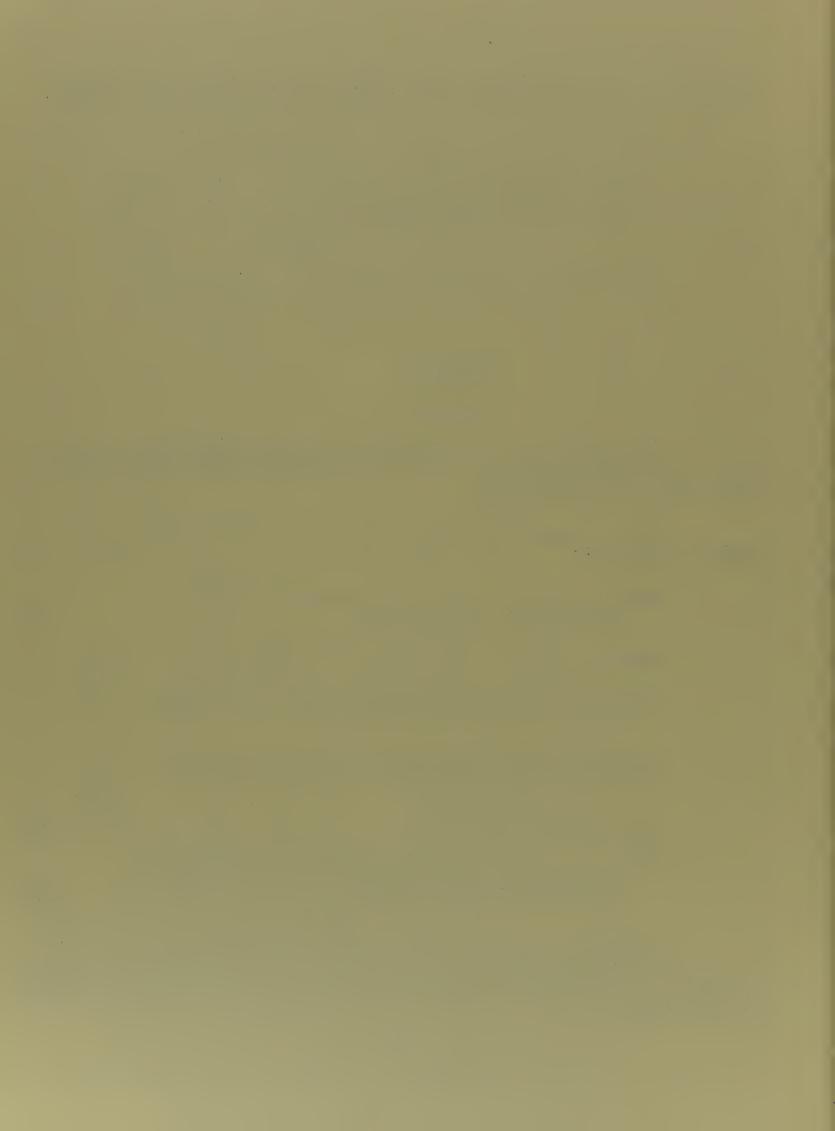
HOUSING

In an effort to keep within our scheduled programme of unfit houses the Council during the year made Demolition Orders affecting 49 houses and one Closing Order.

The progress made in this direction can be seen from the following table:-

Number of houses in 5 years programme approved by Ministry 4 August 1955		292
Number of houses vacated at 31st December 1957	126	
Number of houses with operative orders but still occupied at 31st December 1957	14	
Number of houses represented but orders not made at 31st December 1957	52	
Total number dealt with		192
Number of houses remaining on scheduled programme and still to be represented		100
		the sufference to the suite and

It would appear that by the end of 1958 we shall be left with 100 houses still to be dealt with. If we are to implement the proposals approved by the Ministry in August 1955 these should really be demolished by August 1960.



The high rate of interest on borrowed monies, however, has resulted in a suspension of further building programmes for the rehousing of persons displaced from unfit houses. Unless this decision is reversed the 100 houses referred to above will unfortunately still remain occupied for some considerable time. One hopes that in the near future more favourable conditions will allow the Council to once more commence building for this purpose and thus ensure that the persons living in the scheduled unfit houses are rehoused within a reasonable period of time. No doubt most of the owners of the 100 houses are well aware of the Council's plans and they are naturally very loath to expend any money on repairs not knowing how soon Orders will be made. If there is delay after 1960 in rehousing the tenants there is a possibility that some of these houses will so far deteriorate as to be almost uninhabitable, especially having in mind the temporary non-traditional houses on our schedule. This rapid deterioration is very soon apparent when such houses cease to be completely weatherproof.

In connection with the repair of houses some progress has It has not been our experience that the Rent Act has helped very much in this direction. It would be wrong to suggest that no works had been carried out but the extent, I feel, has been disappointing.

From the coming into operation of the Rent Act to the end of the year 64 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. These have been dealt with as follows :-

Number of applications received	64
Number of applications refused	2
Number of undertakings by owners to carry out work	41
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	20
Number still to be dealt with at end of year	1

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1)

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 233 857 (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose



(2)	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.	103
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	342
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	103
REPA	AIRS - Informal Action	
	Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health or Mousing Acts	152
ACTI	ION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS	
(1)	Public Health Acts	
	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
	(a) by owners .	29
	(b) by local authority in default of cwners	15
(2)	Housing Act, 1936	
	Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16)	
	(a) by owners	-
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	-
DEMO	LITION AND CLOSING ORDERS	
(1)	Housing Act, 1936	
	(a) Number of Demolitien Orders made	49
	(b) Number of Closing Orders made	
(2)	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	`
	(a) Closing Orders made under Section 10(1)	1



(3) Rehousing

			Houses Damolished	Principle Company option	placed Families
,	(a)	Demolition Orders	60	161	48
	(b)	Closing Orders Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act	_	26	$I_{\!\scriptscriptstyle +}$
	(c)	Closing Orders (Housing Act)	-	4	1
HOUS	SING .	ACT, 1936 - PART IV - OVERCROWDING			
(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at	end of year		3
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	ı		3
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein			26

At the close of the year 910 post-war houses had been completed by your Authority (including 50 pre-fabricated houses), 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 531 by private enterprise.

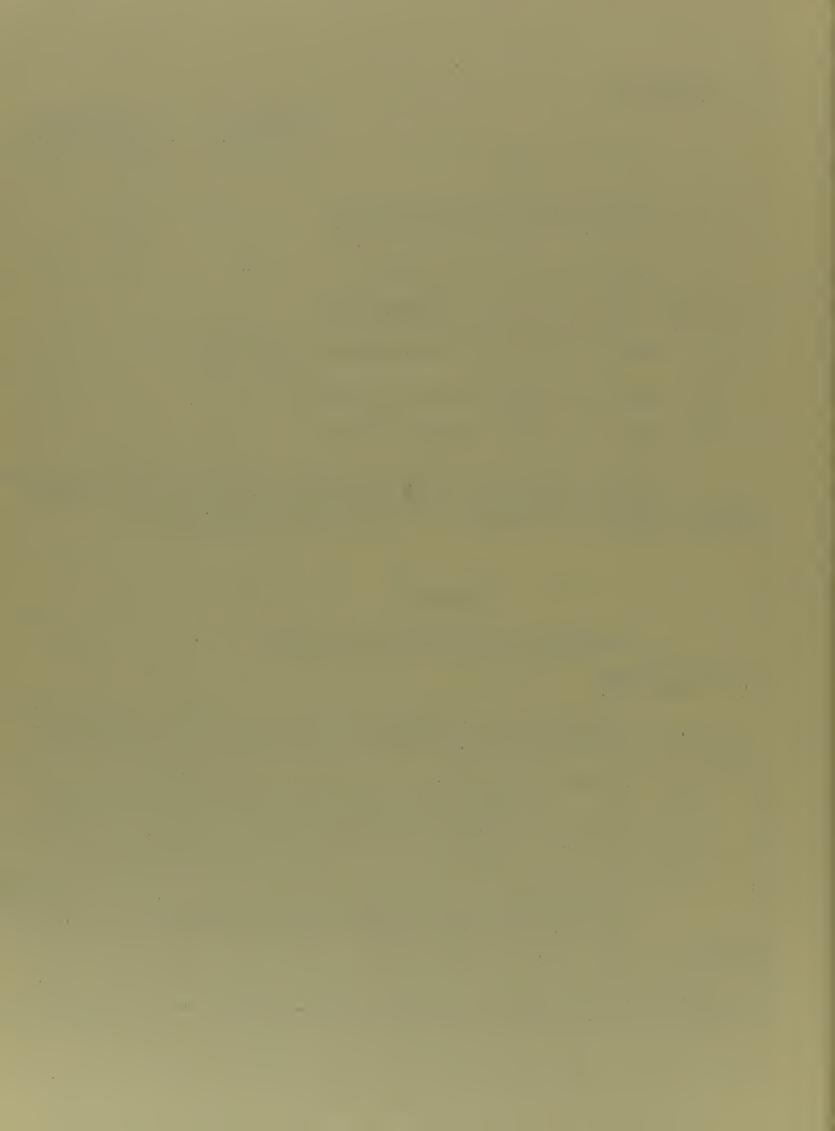
SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of dairies and distributors registered on 31st December, 1957 and the number of inspections made:-

	DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS (Section 8, Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949)					
	No. of Contraventions					
	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Found	Remedied	Outstanding on 31st Dec	
Dairies	13	50	1	1	-	
Distributors	40	110	1	1	pared.	



The district was included in a Specified Area from the 1st December, 1954 and all milk sold must be heat treated or bear the designation Tuberculin Tested.

The table below gives details of bacteriological sampling of milk during the year.

Designation	No. of Samples	Satisfactory		tisfactory Approx 5
Tuberculin Tested	68	55	13	19%
Pasteurised	40	40	-	-
Sterilised	13	13	_	-
Undesignated Prior to Heat Treatment	38	33	5	13%
TOTAL	159	141	18	11%

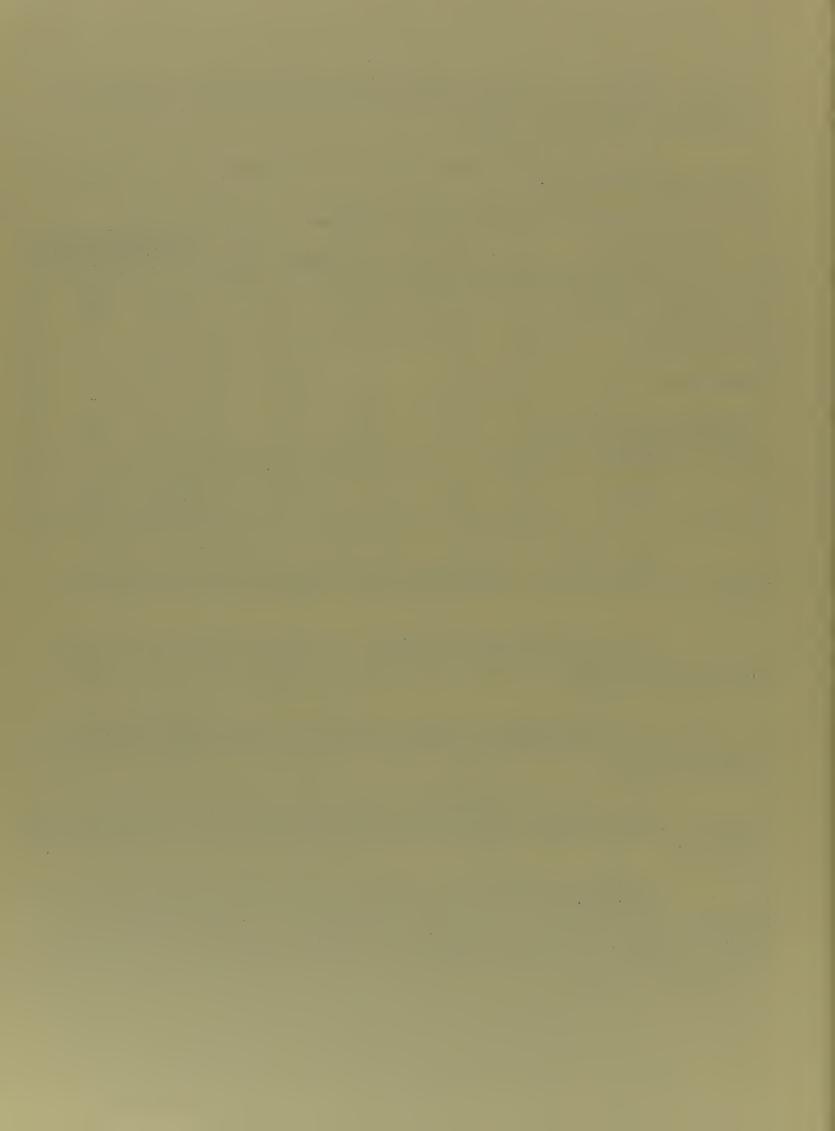
The number of samples examined was about 27% more than in 1956 and the percentage of unsatisfactory reports went up from 8% to 11%.

From the above Table it will be seen that in no case did a heat treated sample of milk (Pasteurised or Sterilised) fail to pass the statutory test.

It is significant to note that 1% of the samples of raw Tuberculin Tested and 13% of raw milk prior to heat treatment failed to make the grade.

There is one pasteurising establishment licensed by the County Council in your district and this has been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

86 bulk and individual samples of milk were collected for biological examination. Two of the bulk samples showed evidence of brucella abortus and one of tubercle bacilli. As the milk from the affected herds was already being heat treated before sale no stoppage notices were served.



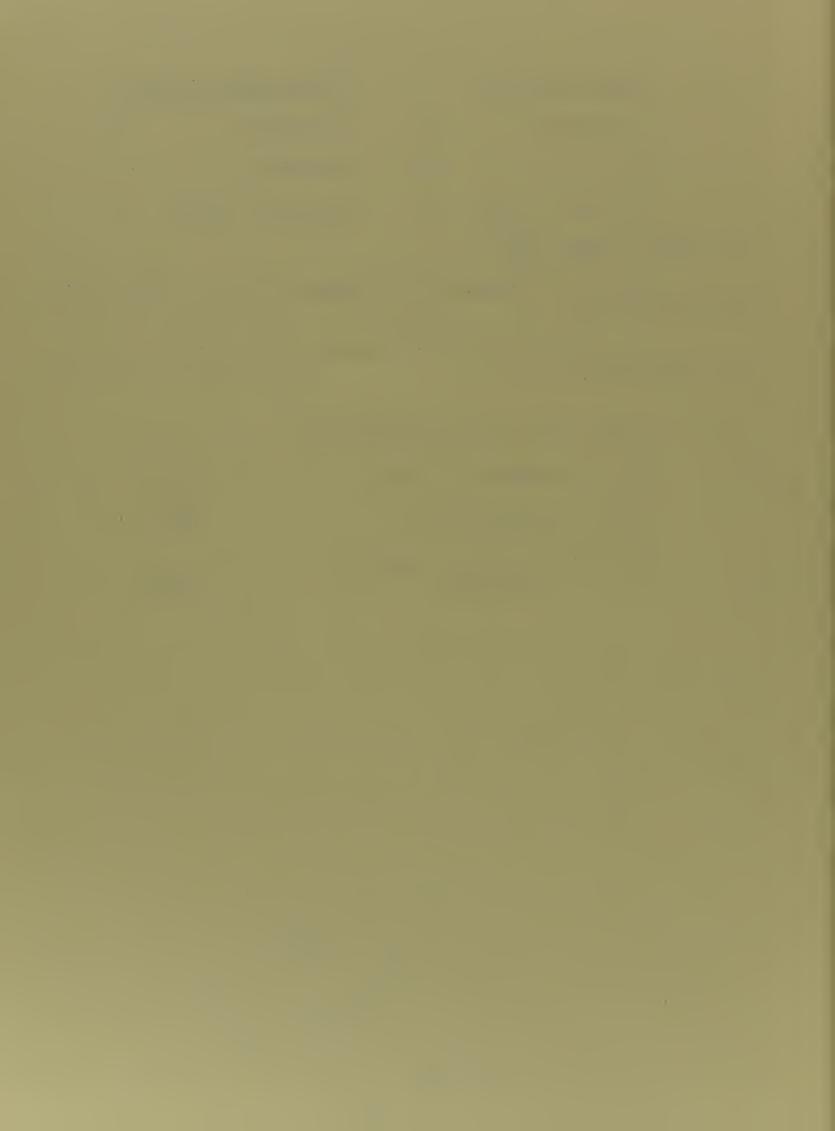
Dealers Licences		Supplementary Licence	es
Pastcuriscd	20	Pastcurised	6
Sterilised	15	Sterilised	_
Tuberculin Tested	20	Tuberculin Tested	5

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are 7 licenced slaughterhouses in your area including one bacon factory.

The following tables give details of the animals inspected, etc. during 1957.

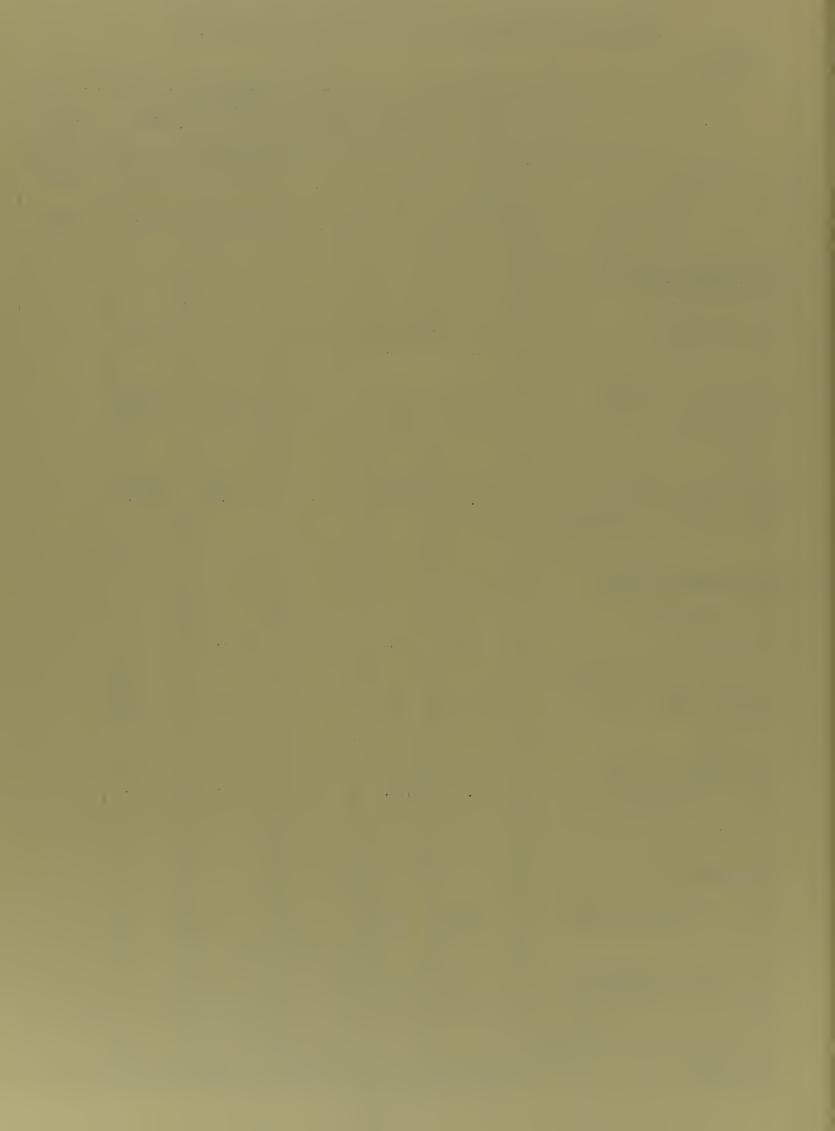
Number of licenced slaughterhouses	7
Animals slaughtered therein	18076
Animals examined therein	18076
Inspections of meat at time of slaughter	1139



DETAILS OF CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDIANATIONS

TABLE A

					,	
	Cattle excl Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs & Sheep	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1349	64		3045	13618	NIL
Number inspected	1349	64	-	3045	13618	NIL
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	_	11	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	545	17	-	163	2443	_
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	40:4	26.5		5 .3	18.0	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	3	-		-	7	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	126	12		-	499	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber-culosis	9:6	18.7	-	-	3:7	
Cysticercosis						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	_	_	-	-	_	_



Details of organs condemned and reason for condemnation.

Tubercular Offal etc:-

TABLE B

	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Pigs
Heads and Tongues	4	8	34	453
Pairs of Lungs	13	11	65	12
Hesenteries & Intestines	3	3	8	136
Stomachs			2	4
Hearts	-	_	_	3
Livers	3	4	23	7
Spleens	1	_	4	3
Skirts	1	2	1	3
Plucks	-	-	69	-
Kidneys	-	-	-	2

Non-Tubercular Offal etc:-

	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Heads and Tongues:- Abscesses Actinomycosis		1	3 10	5	1
Cysticercus Bovis Pairs of Lungs:-	-	4	12	-	-
Abscesses	1	2	38	-	-
Cysts	-	-	3	-	-
Flukes	_	-	4	10	122
Parasitic Pleurisy	ı	10	50	339	1
Pngumonia	-	1	2	1970	11
Livers:-					
Abscesses	3	11	47	-	1
Cavernous Angioma	1	_	_	-	
Cirrhosis	-	2	9	58	7
Cysts	-	-	28	5	7 8
Flukes	_	9	20	_	_
Necrosis			_	87	18
Parasitic Peritonitis	_	7	4	1	
L GLT COULT CT2			-		

Non-Tubercular Offal etc:- (Cont'd)

	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Pies	Sheep Lembs
Part Livers:-					
Abscesses	1	1	4	_	_
Cirrhosis	1 2	6	57	_	
Cysts	-	_	9		_
Flukes	6	22	212	_	-
Peritonitis	-	1	5	-	-
Skirts:-					
Peritonitis	-	1	7	-	-
Splcens:-					
Ábscesses	-	-	1	-	-
Cysts Peritonitis		-	1	-	-
Hearts:-	4	11	8	5	
Abscesses			7		
Cysticercus Bovis	1 7	7	1 5	_	-
Pericarditis	1	1	11	156	-
Mcsenteries & Intest:-			44	100	-
Abscesses	_	_	3	2	_
Cysts	_	_	<i>-</i>	2 2	_
Peritonitis	_	_	_	7	_
Kidneys:-					
Cystic		1	1	37	_
Nephritis	_	1	_	8	_
Plucks:-					
Abscesses	_	_	-	3	-
Plourisy otc	-	-	-	125	-
Udders:					
Abscesses	1	-	-	1	-

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the continued increase in the amount of meat being examined by your officers.

The following table shows the number of animals inspected in the town in each year since 1947.



Year	Animals exa	mi ned
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	10,335 11,475 15,135 17,006 15,013 18,644 17,818 17,721 12,445 17,393 18,076) Heat rationing and Hinistry of Food control of slaughtering to 30th June, 1954.

The weight of meat and offal condemned during the year amounted to 11 tons, 16cwts 2 qtr, 27 lbs.

In addition the following foods were surrendered and destroyed:-

916	tins	Tomatoes	169	lbs tinned Meat
2	tins	Soup	86	lbs Cooked Ham
32	tins	Vegetables	31	lbs Bacon
4	tins	croam	256	lbs Beef
315	tins	Fruit	57	packets cake flour
9	tins	Evaporated Mill	k 10	lbs Beef fat
63	tins	Fish	2	Tinned Chickens
1	tin I	Truit Juice	30	2-oz Tiffin Bars
5	jars	Pickles		

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

All meat and offal after condemnation is stained with a green dye to prevent its disposal for human consumption. It is collected by two firms specialising in the recovery of industrial waste and by a local dog breeder who, after sterilisation of the meat, feeds it to his dogs. There is no sale of pet food from these premises nor does this person carry on any food business. A similar system is operated in the case of other unsound foods where their nature allows them to be used for such purposes. When the food is contained in tins the cans are punctured and then conveyed to one of the Council's refuse tips where they are buried under supervision.



FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number and types of food premises in your area :-

Bakehouses	6
Butchers shops	32
Canteens (works, schools,	
sports clubs &c)	50
Cooked meats	12 - Registered under Section 16 Food
	and Drugs Act, 1955.
Dairies	13 - Registered under Milk & Deiries
	Regulations 1949-54.
Fish shops including	
fried fish shops	23
General food shops	139
Ice-cream premises	70 - Registered under Section 16 Food
*	and Drugs Act, 1955
Licenced premises	
and clubs	55
Restaurants, cafes and	
snack bars	7

Under various legislation affecting food shops, stores, food preparation etc. premises, the undermentioned inspections were carried out:-

Butchers Shops	162
Fishmongers and Poulterers	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	16
Grocers	86
Fried Fish Shops	28
Ice-cream premises	35
Manufacture and preparation of preserved food	37
Restaurants and Dining rooms	41
Food vans and vehicles	19
Public markets and foodstalls	41
Licenced premises	53
Bakchouses	22
Other food premises	58

32 written notices were served as a result of these inspections.

We are slowly working through all our food premises to ensure that the requirements of the food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with.



Your inspectors have devoted much thought and time to this subject and we feel that in most cases our efforts are now having some effect. We have constantly to call the attention of shopkeepers to the need to protect open foods from contamination by dust, flies etc. Especially have we had in mind cakes, cooked meats, unwrapped sweets, biscuits, cheese, butter etc. In fact all those articles of food which are eaten without further cooking. One would think that shopkeepers would be only too ready to provide suitable coverings for such foods and maintain them in position. Unfortunately this is not so in every case.

During the year 44 swabs were obtained from beer glasses, cafe crockery and from tables, bowls and other utensils at promises where food businesses are being carried on. No pathogenic organisms were isolated and in all cases the crockery and beer glasses were found to be sterile.

(c) ICE CREAM

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, there were registered at the close of the year 69 premises for the sale of ice-cream and 1 for its manufacture and retailing.

The "Standard code of practice" for these premises, adopted by your Authority in 1947, has been in operation throughout the year and has formed the basis on which all new applicants for registration have been dealt with. The "code" also laid down the official requirements for the construction of vehicles used for the sale of ice-cream, for the equipment to be carried and for the observance of hygienic practices by the vendors.

20 samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination during the year. 15 of these were placed in provisional Grade I (Methylene Blue Test), 3 in Grade II and 2 in Grade III.

(d) ADULTERATION ETC

Your Authority is not responsible for this work, the food adulteration clauses being administered by the County Council.

